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RURAL DISTRICT OF BATTLE



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year 1966

M. I. SILVERTON,
O.B.E., O.St.J., T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

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INDEX

Accidents	9
Ambulance Service	20
Animal Boarding Establishments Acts, 1963	44
Births and Birth Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Central Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Cervical Cytology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Cesspool Emptying Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Deaths and Death Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Deaths—65 years of age and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Deaths—Detailed Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Deaths—Specific Causes and Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dungness Nuclear Power Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Eastern Co-ordination Committee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Factories Act, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Family Planning Association	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Food Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Game Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
General Provision of Health Services for the Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Home Help Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Home Physiotherapy Service...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Hop-picking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Housing for the Elderly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Housing—Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Housing Provided by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Immunisation and Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Industries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Infant Welfare Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Infectious Diseases in Age Groups	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Infectious Diseases—Comparative Statistics, 1961-1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Infectious Diseases—Distribution in Parishes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Infectious Diseases—Ministry of Education Recommendations re exclusion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Infectious Diseases—Seasonal Incidence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Inspection of Meat and other Foods...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Licensed Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Litter Act, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Marriage Guidance Councils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Mass Miniature Radiography in Industry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Meals on Wheels Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Mental Health Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Meteorology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Milk Production	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
National Assistance Act, 1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
New Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Petroleum Spirit—Licences to Store	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Public Health and Housing Acts, Action under	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Public Health Laboratory Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Rye and District Council for the Welfare of the Elderly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Sewerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Slaughtermen's Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Smallpox Vaccination...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Smoking—Cancer and Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Summary of Birth and Death Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Tuberculosis—Preventive Measures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Visits of Public Health Inspectors during 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Water—Distribution of Piped Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Water Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Water Supply—Fluoride Content	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Water Supply—General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF BATTLE RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1966.

The statistics reveal that the health of the District compares favourably with the rest of England and Wales.

Despite the onset of another economic squeeze, this Council continued to initiate and improve existing public health services.

Mr. Dunford (Chief Public Health Inspector) and the Public Health Inspectors have given me their loyal support and I would like to express my thanks to them and the Clerical Staff under the able direction of Miss Portnell (Chief Clerk) for their assistance during the past year.

I am obliged to the Clerk of the Council and other Chief Officers for their courtesy and co-operation.

I am grateful to the Councillors, and in particular the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, for their stimulating interest and support.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. I. SILVERTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

The Watch Oak,
Battle, Sussex.
Telephone: Battle 2214/9.

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF BATTLE

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(constitution at 31st December, 1966)

Chairman:

MR. Q. LLOYD

Vice-Chairman:

MRS. F. R. BISHOP

COMMANDER J. D. ROSS, R.N., J.P. (Chairman of the Council)

SIR RAYNOR ARTHUR,
K.C.M.G., C.V.O., J.P.

MR. J. W. E. HAY-DRUMMOND-HAY,
T.D.

COMMANDER H. G. BOWERMAN,
D.S.C., R.N.

MR. H. L. PECK

THE HON. E. DAPHNE COURT-
HOPE, O.B.E.

MR. C. RACKETT

MAJOR G. DE PREE

MR. F. J. REEVES

MISS N. C. FRITH

MRS. A. G. K. WILSON

DR. J. R. WRIGHT, T.D., J.P.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

M. I. SILVERTON, O.B.E., O.St.J., T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
F.R.S.H.

(also Medical Officer of Health to Borough of Rye and School Medical
Officer to East Sussex County Council)

Senior Public Health Inspector:

W. T. DUNFORD, Cert.S.I.B., Meat and Foods Cert.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector:

R. E. BRIGGS, D.P.A., Cert.S.I.B., Meat and Foods Cert.

Public Health Inspectors:

R. D. Brown, Cert.S.I.B., Meat and Foods Cert.

R. Pulford, Cert.S.I.B., Meat and Foods Cert.

R. C. Price, Cert.S.I.B., Meat and Foods Cert.

P. J. Griggs, Pupil Public Health Inspector

Chief Clerk:

Miss M. E. Portnell

Shorthand-Typists and General Clerks:

Mrs. W. R. Edwards

C. W. Field

Miss S. Peacock (to 13.5.1966)

Miss J. Jones (from 31.5.1966)

Rat Catcher:

R. Elliott

STATISTICS RELATING TO BATTLE RURAL DISTRICT IN 1966

Area of district in acres (estimated)	117,147
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year) ..	31,910

Analyses of Rateable Values

	31st March, 1965		31st March, 1966	
Domestic properties ..	£780,215	73.6%	£806,972	73.6%
Commercial properties	101,295	9.6%	103,784	9.5%
Industrial properties ..	71,134	6.7%	75,556	6.9%
Other properties ..	107,855	10.1%	109,952	10.0%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£1,060,499	100%	£1,096,264	100%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Sum represented by a penny rate	£4,250	£4,690
Number of rateable premises as at 1st April.. .. .	13,807 (1966)	14,136 (1967)

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

<i>Live Births:</i>	Male	Female	Total	<i>Still Births:</i>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	179	182	361	Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	18	18	36	Illegitimate	0	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	197	200	397		3	6	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Battle England R.D. and Wales

Live birth rate per 1,000 home population (crude)	12.44	18.1
Standardised birth rate	16.42	
Still birth rate per 1,000 births (live and still) ..	22.2	15.3*
Still birth rate per 1,000 home population ..	0.28	0.25

A still birth is defined as any child which has issued forth from its mother after the 28th week of pregnancy, and which did not at any time after being completely expelled from its mother, breathe, or show any signs of life.

Illegitimate birth rate per cent of total live births 9.06 7.7

Live births registered in England and Wales in 1966 totalled 849,483.

*Lowest rate recorded.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

	<i>Battle R.D.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Deaths of infants under 1 week (perinatal) (excluding stillbirths)	5	9,447
Death rate of infants under 1 week per 1,000 live births	12.59	11.0
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks (Neonatal) ..	7	10,933
Death Rate of infants under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 live births	17.63	12.9*
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age ..	7	16,147
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	17.63	19.0
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil	0.2

*Lowest rate recorded

Deaths

<i>Battle R.D.</i>			<i>England and Wales</i>		
Male	271	} 527	Male	288,622	} 563,624
Female	256		Female	275,002	
Death rate per 1,000 population	16.51	}		11.7	
Standardised death rate	10.07				

DETAILED CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 1 Year	1-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis, Other	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6
	F	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	15
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	15	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	33	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	27
	F	27	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	20
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	M	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	32
	F	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42
Coronary disease, angina	M	51	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	38
	F	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	43
Hypertension with heart disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other heart disease	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	18
	F	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40
Other circulatory disease	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Influenza	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Pneumonia	M	18	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	15
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10
Bronchitis	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations	M	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	20	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	14
	F	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	14
Motor vehicle accidents	M	5	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—
	F	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
All other accidents	M	7	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	4
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Suicide	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	271	6	2	2	2	2	15	36	206
	F	256	1	2	—	3	3	10	23	214

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

	1964	1965	1966
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (Coronary disease)... ..	186 (36.1%) 98 (19.0%)	173 (34.8%) 87 (17.5%)	186 (35.1%) 96 (18.2%)
(ii) Malignant neoplasms (cancer) . (Cancer of lung and bronchus) ...	105 (20.3%) 20 (3.8%)	91 (18.3%) 22 (4.4%)	118 (22.2%) 26 (4.9%)
(iii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	86 (16.7%)	107 (21.5%)	81 (15.4%)
(iv) Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)	63 (12.2%)	54 (10.8%)	59 (11.2%)

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES AND
RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

	Batt.le R.D.		England and Wales	
	No. of Deaths	Per 1,000 pop.	No. of Deaths	Per 1,000 pop.
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	0.03	2,090	0.04
Bronchitis	16	0.5	31,862	0.66
Pneumonia (excluding pneumonia of the new born)	21	0.65	35,511	0.73
Poliomyelitis	Nil	Nil	4	0.00
Coronary and arteriosclerotic heart disease	96	3.0	114,766	2.38
Cancer of the lung, trachea and bronchus	26	0.81	27,025	0.56
Cancer, all forms	118	3.72	108,158	2.24
Motor vehicle accidents	8	0.25	7,459	0.15
All other accidents	11	0.34	11,603	0.23

DEATHS—65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

	Batt.le R.D.		London *	
	1965	1966	1965†	1966†
Total deaths ..	497	527	87,524	87,992
Number of deaths 65 years and over ..	367	400	59,356	60,122
Percentage of total deaths	73.8	75.0	67.8	68.3

* England and Wales not available
† Greater London

SUMMARY OF POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS WITH RATES, 1956-1966

Year	Esti- mated popu- lation	Total live births			Stand- ardised Birth rate	Birth rate Eng. & W.	Total deaths			Stand- ardised death rate	Death rate Eng. & W.	Natu- ral de- crease
		M	F	Total			M	F	Total			
1956	29,810	180	193	373	14.7	15.6	214	225	439	10.3	11.7	- 66
1957	29,680	188	167	355	14.1	16.1	258	232	490	11.7	11.5	-135
1958	29,630	164	178	342	13.6	16.4	209	225	434	9.9	11.7	- 92
1959	29,640	195	165	361	14.3	16.5	199	239	438	10.3	11.6	- 77
1960	29,970	231	190	421	16.5	17.1	201	240	441	10.4	11.5	- 20
1961	30,400	174	188	362	14.0	17.4	235	262	497	11.6	12.0	-135
1962	30,710	195	189	382	14.6	18.1	227	248	475	10.3	11.9	- 93
1963	31,000	186	192	378	16.0	18.2	244	288	532	11.3	12.2	-154
1964	31,410	218	197	415	17.4	18.4	264	251	515	10.8	11.3	-100
1965	31,910	206	192	398	16.4	18.1	262	235	497	9.9	11.5	- 99
1966	31,910	197	200	397	16.4	18.1	271	256	527	10.0	11.7	-130

The Standardised Birth and Death Rates pay due regard to the increased proportion of aged and retired persons within the Rural District as compared with England and Wales, and this is reflected in the increased number of deaths and the comparatively low number of births.

Equalisation is achieved by using a comparability factor which is provided annually by the Registrar General.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME (England and Wales)

Deaths	1965			1966		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Coal gas poisoning ...	342	447	789	334	451	785
Other poisoning ...	281	313	594	338	373	711
Falls ...	1,162	2,760	3,922	1,189	2,872	4,061
Burns and scalds ...	269	482	751	306	491	797
Choking and suffocation	306	229	535	295	201	496
Other accidents ...	229	197	426	206	150	356
	2,589	4,428	7,017	2,668	4,538	7,206

Many non-fatal accidents cause much hospitalisation and invalidism affecting the future of the victim and family. A child, badly burnt at about 5 years may be aged 20 years before remedial grafts and surgery are completed, apart from the co-incidental misery to all concerned.

A little forethought in the home could be a potent factor in prevention.

Mouth to Mouth Resuscitation

Instruction of the public on the "mouth-to-mouth" method of resuscitation continued throughout the year and included 16 Womens' Institutes and one Women's Guild in their respective parishes, many of whom publicised and opened their meetings to anybody in the locality who wished to attend.

One Grammar School and three secondary modern schools serving this area and three independent schools also received demonstrations.

The combined audiences numbered 1,504. This programme will be continued.

I am indebted to Mr. R. A. Walker, S.B.St.J., Station Officer, Rye Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade, for his personal effort and interest in making himself available to give all these demonstrations in his off duty times.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS

<i>England and Wales</i>					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1961	..	..	..	..	4,753	1,881	6,634
1962	..	..	..	..	4,522	1,784	6,306
1963	..	..	..	..	4,589	1,762	6,351
1964	..	..	..	..	5,238	2,033	7,271
1965	..	..	..	..	5,398	2,217	7,515
1966	..	..	..	..	5,165	2,097	7,262

Pedestrians accounted for almost 40% of these deaths.

There were eight deaths from this cause within Battle Rural District during 1966.

SMOKING, CANCER AND DISEASE

Lung Cancer deaths in England and Wales

		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Males	..	20,278	20,757	21,476	22,231	22,606
Females	..	3,501	3,677	3,895	4,168	4,413
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		23,779	24,434	25,371	26,399	27,019
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In 1965 tobacco consumption fell by 9.6% reaching the lowest level since 1954/55, due one hoped to the impact of health education coupled with the more likely effect of increased taxation in the 1965 Budget.

Unfortunately, this trend was reversed in 1966 when sales went up by 4%. This increase arose despite the cessation of television advertising in August, 1965, agreement with tobacco firms not to renew contracts in cinemas and on radio, and the spending of £120,000 by the Ministry of Health on publicity directed to all sections of the population but mainly the young. Advertising by Press and posters ceased from 1st June but unfortunately this measure may have been countered by the introduction of gift coupons at about the same time.

The Tobacco Research Council, organised and financed by the tobacco industry, has published the results of a survey in Northern Ireland. The relevant figures are as follows:—

Of 803 men who died from lung cancer
 84% had been habitual smokers
 12% were ex-smokers
 4% were non-smokers

It was considered that about 9/10 of these deaths could have been prevented if those so afflicted had never smoked. A significant relationship was also established between chronic bronchitis and smoking.

Air pollution is known to be a prime factor in the causation and exacerbation of bronchitis. The low death rate for lung cancer amongst town dwellers who are non-smokers seems to indicate that in this particular context air pollution is not a significant factor.

Over 50% of male doctors in the United Kingdom are now non-smokers and their death rates from both lung cancer and coronary thrombosis have ceased to rise, in contrast to the general population.

This drug addiction is a serious menace to the well-being of the nation having assumed epidemic proportions, being responsible for five times the number of deaths on the road, or put more simply, 500 deaths a week or one death in every 20 minutes. Can we afford this increasing rate of mass destruction in those in the prime of life, with no compensating factor except that of personal indulgence?

The adult has now been approached by mass media in all its guises and has largely been made aware of the danger, thus the individual adult has, as is his right, made his decision regarding his future health. The only hope of some amelioration is health education focussed on the young in their formative years.

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary Cases			Non-Pulmonary Cases			Total Cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. No. on Register at 1st January, 1966 ..	60	53	113	6	9	15	66	62	128
2. Cases previously removed and re-notified in 1966 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Primary notifications received in 1966 ..	5	—	5	1	1	2	6	1	7
4. Cases moved into area as transfers in 1966	4	3	7	—	1	1	4	4	8
Totals	69	56	125	7	11	18	76	67	143
5. Cases removed from Register in 1966 ..	9	4	13	1	—	1	10	4	14
6. Number on Register at 31st December, 1966	60	52	112	6	11	17	66	63	129

NEW CASES NOTIFIED GIVING AGE GROUPS

	Age	New Cases Primary Notifications			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M	F	M	F
	0—2 ...	—	—	—	—
	3—5 ...	—	—	—	—
	6—10 ...	—	—	—	—
	11—15 ...	—	—	—	—
	16—25 ...	1	—	—	—
	26—35 ...	2	—	—	—
	36—45 ...	—	—	—	—
	46—60 ...	—	—	—	—
	Over 60 ...	2	—	1	1

ANALYSIS OF REMOVALS, 1966

	Pulmonary Cases		Non-pulmonary Cases	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Left district	7	2	—	—
*Died	2	1	—	—
Cured	—	1	—	—
Diagnosed not Tb ...	—	—	1	—
	9	4	1	—

*Two male pulmonary cases died from causes other than tuberculosis and therefore do not appear under this heading in "Detailed Causes of Death" on page 7.

One female non-pulmonary death was not notified to me.

TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Mass Miniature Radiography

The following surveys were carried out in Battle Rural District during 1966:—

Parish						Number of persons X-rayed		
						Male	Female	Total
Jam Factory, Battle	...	...	...	...	..	28	26	54
Battle Town	...	...	...	...	...	163	147	310

Abnormal Films					Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis requiring occasional Chest							
Clinic supervision	..	..	..	..	4	—	4
Pneumonia, etc.	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Pleural effusion (non-tb)	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Other abnormalities	..	..	..	..	6	7	13
					12	7	19

Mass Miniature Radiography not only discloses early tuberculous lesions but other abnormal conditions of the heart and lungs which are amenable to treatment. No appointment, no undressing, no segregation of sexes, no charge and the whole procedure is completed within minutes. A personal confidential report is forwarded by post.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Totals
Scarlet fever ...	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	5
Whooping cough ...	1	1	4	4	2	—	1	—	—	13
Measles ...	4	32	40	88	11	2	2	2	—	181
Acute pneumonia...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Typhoid	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	5	33	46	96	15	3	5	3	1	207

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Scarlet fever ..	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	5
Whooping cough ..	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	13
Measles ..	14	8	4	3	32	27	26	19	3	—	19	26	181
Acute pneumonia ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Typhoid ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ..	23	9	5	4	34	27	30	25	3	—	20	27	207

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE PARISHES

	Measles	Whooping cough	Scarlet fever	Acute pneumonia	Erysipelas	Dysentery	Typhoid
Ashburnham (312) ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Battle (4,517) ..	11	—	3	—	—	—	—
Beckley (931) ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bodiam (404) ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brede (1,011) ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brightling (373) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burwash (1,998) ..	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camber (432) ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catsfield (710) ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crowhurst (639) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dallington (288) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Guldeford (90) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Etchingham (674) ..	32	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ewhurst (799) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairlight (866) ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guestling (1,057) ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hurst Green (767) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Icklesham (1,974) ..	10	4	—	—	1	—	—
Iden (417) ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mountfield (543) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northiam (1,445) ..	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Peasmarsh (783) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penhurst (29) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pett (639) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Playden (359) ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Rye Foreign (419) ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Salehurst (1,777) ..	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sedlescombe (991) ..	15	2	—	—	—	3	—
Ticehurst (2,840) ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udimore (393) ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westfield (1,779) ..	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whatlington (333) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	181	13	5	3	1	3	1

Population of parishes given in brackets (East Sussex County Council Year Book, Census 1961).

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Poliomyelitis

No case of poliomyelitis has been recorded in this District for the past seven years.

	England and Wales		
	Corrected Notifications		Deaths
	Paralytic	Non-paralytic	
1952	2,976	1,571	338
1962	212	59	18
1966	17	14	4

Diphtheria

I am happy to record that this District has been free from this infection for the past 21 years; a worthwhile coming of age.

It is salutary to reflect that there were five deaths from this cause in the United Kingdom in 1966 having been preceded by nil returns for the previous two years (1964 and 1965).

Immunisation is the controlling factor in the elimination of this disease.

Measles

A year of low incidence likely to be followed next year by a considerable increase. This would follow the usual trend of this infection which in the course of time affects almost the whole population.

Whooping cough

Low incidence with immunisation controlling and minimising adverse effects.

There were 23 deaths in the United Kingdom, this stresses the necessity for continued prophylaxis.

Scarlet fever

Mild in character and of no special significance, no case admitted to hospital. The usual investigations were made in each case regarding the possibility of food handlers being involved, and where indicated, alternative work was advised and accepted.

Typhoid fever

One case of typhoid fever in a girl aged 3 years was diagnosed and successfully treated without spread of infection.

She was infected in Spain while on holiday with her family. The other members had been immunised in the past and were unaffected.

Prospective travellers abroad would be well advised to consult their General Practitioners regarding protective immunisation against this disease.

Dysentery

A boy aged 13 years (a secondary school pupil) was admitted to hospital as a case of acute appendicitis but on investigation was found to be excreting sonne dysentery.

The family, consisting of the parents and 11 children, was sampled. Two positive cases were found in the siblings and excluded from their Primary School (A) until three consecutive negative samples were produced. Others attending Primary School (B) were unaffected.

Three schools (two Primary (A and B), and one Secondary) were therefore at risk, the Head Teachers were alerted, advised to pay particular attention to hygiene and made aware of the possibility of the spread of infection.

I then received a telephone message from the Head Teacher of Primary School (B) advising me that one boy (unrelated to the patient's family and not in the same class) was absent with a history of diarrhoea and sickness. Both he and his family were sampled resulting in one positive specimen from the boy in question. The General Practitioner was notified and the patient was excluded from school until further sampling produced negative results.

Fortunately, no further spread occurred.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1961-1966

1st JANUARY-31st DECEMBER

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	506	38	589	315	341	181
Scarlet fever	6	7	11	7	15	5
Whooping cough	18	1	40	33	2	13
Acute pneumonia	18	10	43	9	1	3
Erysipelas	1	—	2	2	2	1
Puerperal pyrexia	2	—	—	1	1	—
Dysentery	1	2	1	1	—	3
Food poisoning	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	2	2	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	2	—	—	1

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES EXCLUDED FROM STATE SCHOOLS

	Mumps	Chicken-pox	Conjunctivitis	Impetigo	German Measles
January ...	—	1	—	1	4
February ...	—	6	—	—	2
March ...	—	4	—	2	5
September ...	—	1	—	—	—
October ...	1	5	—	—	—
November ...	—	5	1	—	—
Totals ...	1	22	1	3	11

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION IN CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS

	Usual Incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	Period of exclusion	
			<i>Patients</i>	<i>Contacts</i> , i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
SCARLET FEVER AND STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT	1—7	1—2	Re-admit when family doctor permits.	Adult contacts engaged in school meals service excluded until Medical Officer of Health allows return to work. Other contacts, if healthy, need not be excluded.
MEASLES	7—14	3—4	10 days after the appearance of the rash if the child appears well.	Children under 5 years of age who have not had the disease should be excluded for 7 days from the date of the appearance of the rash in the last case in the house. Other contacts can attend school. Any contact suffering from a cough, cold, chill or red eyes should be immediately excluded.
GERMAN MEASLES	5—21	0—2	7 days from the appearance of the rash.	None.
WHOOPING COUGH	6—18	—	28 days from the beginning of the characteristic cough.	Children under 7 years who have not had the disease should be excluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the disease in the last case in the house.
CHICKEN-POX	11—21	0—2	7 days from the date of appearance of the rash.	None.
MUMPS	12—28	—	7 days from the subsidence of the swelling.	None.
CONJUNCTIVITIS (INCLUDING PINK EYE)	1—3	—	To be excluded until certified as fit to attend.	None.
RINGWORM OF THE BODY (INCLUDING ATHLETE'S FOOT)	If the infected area can be kept covered the patient need not be excluded. He should not, however, take part in swimming—nor in the case of ringworm of the feet—in gymnastic classes or barefoot dancing.			

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following programme for immunisation against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus has been adopted in East Sussex:—

<i>*About age</i>	<i>Vaccine</i>	
2 months	Poliomyelitis Oral, first dose Diphtheria—Tetanus—Whooping cough first combined single injection	} one visit
3 months	Poliomyelitis Oral, second dose Diphtheria—Tetanus—Whooping cough second combined single injection	} one visit
4 months	Poliomyelitis Oral, third dose Diphtheria—Tetanus—Whooping cough third combined single injection	} one visit
12—24 months	Smallpox	
18—21 months	Diphtheria—Tetanus—Whooping cough single re-inforcing injection	
5 years	Poliomyelitis Oral, re-inforcing dose Diphtheria—Tetanus single re-inforcing injection	} one visit
8 years	Smallpox re-vaccination	
10 years	Diphtheria—Tetanus single re-inforcing injection	
13 years	B.C.G. (immunisation against tuberculosis)	

*The ages shown here are intended only as a rough guide: treatment may have to be given at other times.

PROTECTIVE INOCULATIONS- PERSONS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE IN 1966

(Local Health Authority's Records)

	Completed Primary Course	Completed Re-inforcing course
Diphtheria	396	924
Whooping cough	389	395
Tetanus	404	824

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	Local Health Authority's Records					
	Primary			Revaccination		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Under 1 year	10	8	12	—	—	—
1 year	121	153	198	—	—	—
2—4 years	40	47	61	2	3	15
5—15 years	8	9	17	39	63	57
	179	217	288	41	66	72

Smallpox

International certificates of vaccination against smallpox authenticated in this office for travel abroad:—

	Primary			Revaccination
1963	26			242
1964	27			267
1965	32			340
1966	76			861

Almost 70% of all cases of smallpox reported in 1966 occurred in South-East Asia.

Travellers, in their own interests, should not proceed to smallpox areas without making certain that they have obtained a successful result to vaccination or re-vaccination.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES IN BATTLE RURAL DISTRICT AND BOROUGH OF RYE

<i>Name and Address of Centre</i>	<i>Sessions in month</i>
BATTLE: Langton House	Fourth Tuesday.
BODIAM: Parish Room	Second Thursday.
BREDE: Women's Institute Hall ..	Second Wednesday.
BURWASH: Village Hall	Fourth Wednesday.
ETCHINGHAM: The Village Hall ..	First Thursday.
GUESTLING: The Village Hall, Ickle- sham	Fourth Monday.
NORTHIAM: Women's Institute Hall	Third Tuesday.
PEASMARSH: Village Hall	First Friday.
ROBERTSBRIDGE: The Institute, Station Road	First Tuesday.
RYE: County Clinic, Ferry Road ..	First, Second and Fourth Thursdays.
SEDLSCOMBE: Village Hall	First Thursday.
WESTFIELD: Church Hall	Third Tuesday.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

(A) PROVIDED BY THE EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(i) (a) *Ambulance Service*

BATTLE. Sub-station, Ambulance Station, High Street (Telephone Battle 2211 and 2212) employing 6 men and having 2 ambulances (including 1 dual purpose vehicle for sitting cases) serving the parishes of

Ashburnham	Brightling	Etchingham	Mountfield
Battle	Burwash	Ewhurst	Penhurst
Bodiam	Catsfield	Hurst Green	Salehurst
	Whatlington		

HAILSHAM. Sub-station, Grovelands Road (Telephone Hailsham 1000, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Hailsham Telephone Exchange at all other times), serving the parish of Dallington.

RYE. Sub-station, Conduit Hill (Telephone: Rye 3395) employs 6 men and has 2 ambulances (including 1 dual purpose vehicle for sitting cases) serving the parishes of

Beckley	Icklesham	Rye Foreign
Camber	Northiam	Rye Harbour
East Guldeford	Peasmarsch	Udimore
Iden	Playden	Winchelsea Town
	Winchelsea Beach	

HASTINGS. Main Station, Castle Hill Road (Telephone 1481), serving the parishes of

Brede	Fairlight	Sedlescombe
Crowhurst	Guestling	Westfield
	Pett	

by arrangement with the County Borough of Hastings.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. Main Station, 86a Speldhurst Road, Tunbridge Wells (Telephone 23222), serving the parish of Ticehurst (including Flimwell, Stonegate and Wallcrouch) by arrangement with the Kent County Council.

(b) *Hospital Car Service*

The Hospital Car Service is provided by the joint organisations of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, the British Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The Area Transport Office for this district is at 73a, London Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday to Friday (Telephone: 152). Emergency service at weekend through Ambulance Station.

(ii) *Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under school age*

(iii) *District Nurses (Midwives) and Health Visitors*

(iv) *Home Help Service*

This service is much appreciated and of great assistance in avoiding hospitalisation and institutionalism, particularly for those elderly persons desirous of remaining in their own homes.

(v) *Infant Welfare Centres*

See list of Centres on page 19.

(vi) *Immunisation and Vaccination Service*

Clinics attended by your Medical Officer of Health were held periodically at all schools and as follows:—

BATTLE: Civil Defence H.Q., London Road	First WEDNESDAY in each month, by appointment.
--	---

B.C.G. vaccination sessions against tuberculosis are held at schools for children aged 13 years attended by an Assistant County Medical Officer.

(vii) *Mental Health Service*

Mental Health Officers maintain liaison with general practitioners and are available at the following addresses:—

MR. F. P. CANDY, 10 Hollington Park Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea (Telephone Hastings 6235).

MR. H. C. BEECROFT, c/o 22 Cavendish Avenue, St. Leonards-on-Sea (Telephone Hastings 6742).

MR. R. V. LEE, Flat 1, 26 Linden Road, Bexhill-on-Sea (Telephone Bexhill 981)

MR. M. G. FORD, 19 Ghyllside Estate, Northiam (Telephone: Northiam 2311).

The Bexhill Area Office is at 54 Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, and the Officers meet there between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. and the clerical staff stay until 1 p.m. (Telephone: Bexhill 7071).

The Mental Health Welfare Officer on duty outside office hours, i.e. after 5 p.m., can be contacted through Hellingly Hospital (Telephone: Hellingly 391).

(viii) *Registration of Nursing Homes*

There is one efficiently-conducted registered private Nursing Home in Battle Rural District.

(ix) *School Dental Service*(x) *School Medical Service (*routine medical examinations including the assessment of handicapped pupils)*

*Delegated duties to your District Medical Officer of Health, who also acts as School Medical Officer.

(xi) *Cervical Cytology*

Clinics were arranged from October, 1966, at the following premises:—

Civil Defence Training Quarters, Hurst Green.

Civil Defence Centre, London Road, Battle.

Rye Clinic, Ferry Road, Rye (available for residents in the Borough of Rye and the Rural District of Battle).

Application forms to attend these clinics by appointment may be obtained at the Council Offices, The Watch Oak, Battle; The Council Offices, Borough of Rye, Ferry Road, Rye; from General Practitioners and Health Visitors.

(B) PROVIDED BY THE EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Homes for the Aged

Furze House, Flimwell, Ticehurst

Grey Friars, Winchelsea.

(C) HOSPITALS

The following are the main hospitals providing accommodation and treatment for residents in the Battle Rural District:

Darvell Hall Hospital, Robertsbridge.

Battle Hospital, Battle.

Memorial Hospital, Rye Foreign.

Isolation Hospital, Tunbridge Wells.

Royal East Sussex Hospital, Hastings (including V.D. Clinic).

Mount Pleasant Isolation Hospital, Hastings.

St. Helen's Hospital, Hastings.

Fernbank Maternity Nursing Home, Hastings.

Buchanan Hospital, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Eversfield Chest Hospital, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

St. Mary's Hospital, Eastbourne.

Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne.

Gildredge Isolation Hospital, Eastbourne.

Bexhill Hospital, Bexhill-on-Sea.

Hellingly Hospital, Hellingly.

Pembury Hospital, Pembury.

Kent and Sussex Hospital, Tunbridge Wells.

Homœopathic Hospital, Tunbridge Wells.

Cottage Hospital, Hawkhurst.

Hill House, Rye Foreign.

Administered by the South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board through their respective Hospital Management Committees.

Blood Transfusion Service

The National Blood Transfusion Service visits Battle periodically.

Stamped addressed leaflets for volunteer donors are available at this Council's Offices,

(D) PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory Service is a free national laboratory service designed to assist all those concerned in the diagnosis, prevention and control of communicable diseases. The benefits are not limited by health authority, hospital region or other administrative boundary. These facilities are available to all doctors, both for the submission of specimens and for consultation.

Gamma globulin, prepared from pooled plasma from normal healthy adults by the Lister Institute for the Ministry of Health, is distributed to doctors in England and Wales through laboratories of the Public Health Laboratory Service. Requests for supplies, which are restricted, should be made personally to Doctor J. E. Jameson, Director, Public Health Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton (Telephone Brighton 63506).

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Available for</i>	<i>Usual dosage</i>
Rubella	Women who have not had rubella, exposed to close infection (i.e. in the same room) during the first three months of pregnancy.	750 mg. (intramuscularly) into buttock. (No need for refrigeration).

Protection is immediate providing symptoms have not yet appeared and lasts two to three weeks, no side effects. Optimum prevention is up to first week after exposure.

Measles	(1) Children at risk under one year.	250 mg.
	(2) Older children subject to special conditions for whom an unmodified attack of measles would be dangerous*.	<i>Prevention:</i> 3 years and over—750 mg. 1—2 years—500 mg. <i>Attenuation:</i> All ages—250 mg.

*Children receiving preventing doses are liable to develop measles after four to six weeks if re-exposed to infection.

A small stock of gamma globulin prepared from blood of persons recently vaccinated against smallpox is held at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9, (Telephone: Colindale 7041). This is for the treatment of cases of generalised vaccinia, accidental vaccinal infections endangering the eye, and in special circumstances, for the protection of unvaccinated smallpox contacts.

Other types of vaccines, anti-toxins and sera are not in stock at the Brighton Laboratory but information may be obtained from the Director,

(E) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

(i) *Section 47: Removal to suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention*

Fortunately I have been able to avoid using this Section during 1966.

(ii) *Section 50: Burial or Cremation of the Dead*

Action was necessary in two cases under this Section during 1966.

(F) HOME PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE

The Home Physiotherapy Service continues to provide qualified physiotherapists with completely equipped vans for the treatment of the incapacitated.

This charitable service, mainly concerned with the elderly, is complementary to the National Health Service hospital physiotherapy department. It provides treatment for those persons who, in the opinion of their hospital consultants or general practitioners, would derive more benefit from domiciliary attention but who cannot afford the services of a private physiotherapist.

(G) NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN
Liaison maintained.

(H) FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Designed to advise married people on the spacing and limitation of families, including involuntary sterility and minor gynaecological ailments.

Clinics are held at the following times:—

Arthur Blackman Clinic,
London Road,
St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Every Tuesday, 2.15 to 3.45 p.m.
First and third Wednesdays in
month 6 to 7.30 p.m.
Telephone: Hastings 278.

The Clinic, The Avenue,
Eastbourne.

Every Thursday, 2.30 to 4.0 p.m.
5.30 to 7.0 p.m.
Telephone: Eastbourne 26788.

Kent and Sussex Hospital,
Out-patients Department,
Tunbridge Wells.

Every Thursday, 2.0 to 3.15 p.m.
and 6.0 to 7.30 p.m. *By appointment only.*
Telephone: Tunbridge Wells
20853

East Sussex and County Clinic,
London Road,
Bexhill-on-Sea.

First and third Mondays in
month. 6.30 to 8.0 p.m.
By appointment only.
Telephone: Cooden 3517 after
1.0 p.m. or Bexhill 1996 while
the Clinic is in session,

(I) MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCILS

Problems related to marital relationships.

Marriage Guidance Council, appointments Secretary, Telephone Eastbourne 25165.

The Catholic Marriage Advisory Council, 84 Queen's Road, Brighton, 1 (Telephone- Brighton 25261) serves Roman Catholics and others who may wish to make use of its services.

(J) EASTERN CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

This Committee is composed of representatives from National, Local Government and voluntary bodies, covering the Local Authority areas of Battle and Hailsham Rural Districts and the Boroughs of Rye and Bexhill by arrangement with the Children's Department, East Sussex County Council.

It is concerned with the care of children in families where conditions may be adverse.

Your Medical Officer of Health is a member of this Committee which meets at Bexhill Town Hall.

(K) MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE

Four voluntary organisations supply meals in the following parishes:

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Parishes served</i>
(a) Burwash and Burwash Weald Old People's Welfare Association	(1) Burwash including Burwash Weald (commenced 8th October, 1960)
(b) Womens's Royal Voluntary Service	(2) Winchelsea, including Winchelsea Town and Rye Harbour (commenced 14th October, 1961).
	(3) Battle Town, Staplecross and Catsfield (commenced 5th October, 1963).
	(4a) Beckley (commenced 15th September, 1964).
	(4b) Northiam (Commenced 6th September, 1964).
	(4c) Westfield and Sedlescombe (commenced 19th February, 1965)
	(5a) Icklesham and Guestling (commenced 6th March, 1965).
	(5b) Fairlight and Pett (commenced 20th March, 1965).

- (c) Northiam Meals on Wheels (6) Northiam.* (This parish was incorporated in Scheme 4(b) until 1st January, 1966, when by mutual consent, Northiam Meals on Wheels took over from the Women's Royal Voluntary Service. It now becomes Scheme No. 6 in the Table).
- (d) Brede Parish Meals on Wheels (7) Brede Parish Meals on Wheels (commenced 1st April, 1966).

The basic charge to recipients is 1s. 6d. per meal, the cost price being 2s. 6d. A subsidy of 1s. per meal is granted by this Local Authority who have also provided the equipment necessary for serving the individual meals.

Transport is subsidised by the Welfare Department of the East Sussex County Council.

I am perturbed that the W.R.V.S. had to continue to function in their cramped kitchen quarters at the Boy Scout Hall, Battle. It is a tribute to their tenacity of purpose and careful hygiene that the quality and content of the meals maintained their high standard.

Progress has been made in designing the future purpose-built kitchen to be provided by this Council and it is hoped that a start on the building will be made in 1967.

This Service has come to stay and is a boon to the recipients, many of whom would prefer more frequent meals, rather than just twice weekly as at present.

The Comparative Table shows the trend for the future needs of this District.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS OF MEALS PROVIDED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SERVICE ON 8th OCTOBER, 1960

Year	Scheme No.										Annual Totals
	1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	
1960	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156
1961	871	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,082
1962	975	925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,900
1963	1,086	671	533	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,290
1964	1,384	403	2,851	121	227	—	—	—	—	—	4,986
1965	1,264	248	3,069	455	1,037	1,570	900	967	—	—	9,510
1966	1,426	316	3,071	421	—*	1,640	1,181	1,516	952	593	11,116
Total Meals Served	7,162	2,774	9,524	997	1,264	3,210	2,081	2,483	952	593	31,030

(L) RYE AND DISTRICT COUNCIL FOR THE WELFARE OF THE ELDERLY

The Rye and District Council for the Welfare of the Elderly includes Winchelsea, Winchelsea Beach, Rye Harbour, Camber, Playden, East Guldeford, Iden, Peasmarsch, Udimore, Rye Foreign and of course, the Borough of Rye.

They endeavour to co-ordinate all the voluntary agencies connected with the welfare of the elderly in these areas which include Women's Royal Voluntary Service, Toc H., Inner Wheel, B. P. Guild, Rotary, Rye Boy Scouts, and the "Learning to Live" projects of the Rye County Secondary School pupils, organised by the Headmaster.

Herewith short list of eleven services offered by this organisation:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Emergency Hospital Visiting Service. | 6. Small home repairs |
| 2. Chiropody Service. | 7. Home Decorating |
| 3. Gardening | 8. Shopping |
| 4. Visiting | 9. Wood Chopping (Kindling) |
| 5. Mending | 10. Help with filling in forms |
| | 11. Snow Clearance. |

Further information may be obtained from the Health Visitors of these parishes which are represented on the Committee.

FOOD HYGIENE

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total number of food premises in Battle Rural District	433	436	454	444
Number fully inspected	230	195	185	161
Informal notices served	52	40	29	20
Notices complied with by the end of the year ...	15	48	37	15

Quick-frozen food stocks and cabinets need careful supervision by the retailer if the quality is to be maintained.

Rotation of stocks is just as important in frozen food as in ordinary packaged foods where the product would suffer if the shelf life were unduly prolonged.

The cabinet should not be overfilled, i.e. above the load line; the temperature of 0°F. or below cannot be guaranteed above this line.

The temperature should be checked daily in the area just below this line. Regular maintenance, including defrosting, should be meticulously adhered to in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions if deterioration of the product is to be avoided.

Once frozen food has been thawed, no attempt should be made to re-freeze, this would constitute a hazardous practice, as the keeping quality would in this event be approximated to that of ordinary food stuffs.

The Public Health Inspectors use their best endeavours to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations by giving guidance to food traders in all aspects of food hygiene and the foregoing is just one facet which demands their constant and helpful vigilance.

The following is a comprehensive list of purveyors of food in Battle Rural District:—

	1965	1966
<i>Shops Classified according to their Main Trades</i>		
Grocers and General Provisions	137	134
Butchers	24	23
Sausage Makers (only)	3	3
Fishmongers	5	6
Greengrocers	6	7
Confectionery and Sweets	17	19
Cafes with Cake Shops	5	4
Cake and Bread Shops	9	5
Shops selling Milk	4	3
Market stall (Women's Institute)	—	1
<i>Bakehouses</i>	6	6
<i>Licensed Premises (Hotels and Inns)</i>	93	88
<i>Hotels, Guest Houses and Cafes</i>	78	77
<i>Canteens (Industrial, etc.)</i>	3	5
<i>Schools</i>		
(a) Private (Boarding and Day)	15	14
(b) East Sussex County Council (Day)	27	27
(c) E.S.C.C. Boarding Annexes	2	2
<i>Hospitals</i>		
(a) Regional Hospital Board	4	4
(b) Private	1	1
<i>Nursing Homes</i>	3	1
<i>Homes for the Aged</i>	2	4
<i>Food Preserving Premises (Jam Making)</i>	3	3
<i>Poultry Killing Establishment</i>	1	1
<i>Egg Packing Station</i>	1	1
<i>Village Trust</i>	1	1

Registered Food Premises

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Ice Cream

No. of premises on Register at end of 1965 .. 192

New registrations during 1966 5

Ice cream is not manufactured within the District and shops sell the wrapped product.

Sausages

No. of premises on Register at end of 1965 .. 19

New registrations during 1966 Nil

Preserved Foods

No. of premises on Register at end of 1965 .. 9

New registrations during 1966 Nil

Inspections of Registered Food premises

There were 68 inspections of registered food premises during the year.

Game Act, 1831

Six persons were licensed to deal in Game during the year 1966.

The Central Abbatoir, Junction Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea

This is jointly owned and administered by Battle Rural District Council and three neighbouring Authorities (Hastings County Borough, the Borough of Bexhill and the Borough of Rye).

Average weekly throughput in the financial year ending 31st March, 1967—336 units.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

No persons were licensed to slaughter animals in Battle Rural District during 1966.

Condemned Foods

Certificates are issued when required, food is then either removed to the Council's refuse tip, or stained and subsequently used in soap making.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Food found to be unfit for human consumption

During the year the undermentioned foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption:—

Cooked ham	..	8 lbs.	Tinned fruit	..	..	286 lbs.
Bacon	..	23½ lbs.	Tinned fish	..	..	42 lbs.
Sausages	..	3½ lbs.	Tinned meat	..	..	132 lbs.
Rabbits	..	47 lbs.	Miscellaneous	..	..	4½ lbs.

MILK PRODUCTION

The Minister of Agriculture announced in July, 1966, that he was initiating a two stage scheme for the eradication of Brucellosis from Britain.

In the first stage a register of Brucella-free herds would be built up by a voluntary scheme. Stage two would involve the selection of areas for eradication schemes with subsequent slaughter of reactors and the payment of compensation.

Progress will inevitably be slow but it is to be welcomed as an indication that at last this problem is receiving ministerial interest.

I would have hoped to have seen the following measures put into force at the same time:—

- (a) compulsory vaccination of all calves between the ages of 3 and 6 months;
- (b) the cessation of vaccination of all adult animals, in order that the blood picture would not be confused when future testing of reactors is undertaken.

Verbal assurance of vaccination with S.19 in calfhood is insufficient evidence of vaccination and no stock should be "bought in" unless Ministry of Agriculture tags or certificates are produced.

SAMPLES OF UNTREATED MILK (BULK) SUBMITTED FOR BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Number of samples taken	..	..	..	..	10
Number negative for tubercle bacilli	..	..	..	..	10
Number positive for <i>Brucella abortus</i>	..	..	..	..	4

All the positive brucellosis bulk samples emanated from one herd retailing untreated, farm bottled milk.

Number of individual samples taken from cows in this herd	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Number of individual samples positive for <i>Brucella abortus</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Number of cows affected	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

After full discussion, the farmer voluntarily agreed to the pasteurisation of all the milk from this herd and he accordingly ceased farm bottling. Naturally he was very concerned and asked for his herd to be kept under surveillance as he hoped to recommence selling untreated, farm bottled milk once the infection was eradicated, hence the large number of unsatisfactory samples recorded. He was ultimately convinced in his own interest, that this would not be possible under present circumstances and he decided to accept pasteurisation for the future.

I am indebted to Mr. D. K. Bryson, Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for his close co-operation in this and other cases where our interests coincide.

ANTIBIOTIC TESTING OF MILK

Number of samples of milk submitted	..	..	..	..	9
Number of samples tested for Penicillin and found to be satisfactory	..	..	..	..	9

Penicillin is widely used for treating inflammation of cows' udders (mastitis) and milk taken within 48 hours of treatment may result in side reactions in persons sensitive to this antibiotic.

Regulations require 48 hours to elapse between the cessation of the treatment and the sale of milk.

WATER SUPPLY

On the 31st December, 1966, there were three Statutory Undertakings supplying water of a high standard of purity and adequate quantity.

All water for domestic use is treated and chlorinated.

No bacteriological reports on raw water were made available to this Authority.

None of the water supplied to Battle Rural District is plumbo solvent.

<i>Undertaking</i>	<i>Parishes</i>
Eastbourne Waterworks Company ...	Ashburnham, Battle, Beckley, Bodiam, Brede (part), Brightling, Burwash, Catsfield, Crowhurst, Dallington, Etchingham, Ewhurst, Hurst Green, Iden, Mountfield, Northiam (part), Peasmarch, Playden, Rye Foreign, Salehurst, Sedlescombe, Ticehurst, Whatlington.
Hastings Corporation	Brede (part), Camber, East Guldeford, Fairlight, Guestling (parts), Icklesham including Winchelsea Beach, Winchelsea Town and Rye Harbour, Pett, Sedlescombe (part), Udimore and Westfield.
Mid-Kent Water Company	Northiam (part).

Extensions to Existing Schemes

The following minor extensions were completed in 1966:—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Properties</i>
Brede	Northiam Road	2
Icklesham	Morlais Ridge, Winchelsea Beach	10
East Guldeford ..	Level Crossing	4

Fluoride Content of Main Water Supplies.

(a) *Eastbourne Waterworks Company*

No fluoride determinations were made by this Water Company in 1966 but in 1964 the fluoride content of the five sources used for supplying Battle Rural District are as given below and it is unlikely that these estimations will have changed:—

<i>Station</i>	<i>Fluoride as F p.p.m.</i>
Powdermill, Battle	less than 0.1
Burwash	0.1
Hazard's Green, Ninfield	0.1
Sweet Willow Wood, Ninfield	less than 0.1
Sedlescombe	0.4

(b) *Hastings Corporation*

The fluoride content of water supplied from the Brede Treatment works is 0.1 p.p.m.

(c) *Mid-Kent Water Company*

The fluoride content of the water supplied to Northiam from Goudhurst Pumping Station is approximately 0.1 p.p.m.

All these main water supplies fall below the optimum level of 1 part per million advised by leading authorities as being necessary to prevent the decay of teeth in young children.

This Council did agree on two occasions, 25th July, 1963 and 9th September, 1965, that fluorides should be added to the main water supply. This health measure has not been implemented because the other authorities who use the same source have not reached agreement regarding its efficacy. It is unfortunate that this community with its far-sighted Council should be penalised because its neighbours have been misled by unscientific, emotional propaganda and illogical thinking.

Private Piped Water Supply

TOOT ROCK, PETT LEVEL

The owner utilises this water supply for an estate of 14 houses and adjacent licensed site accommodating 30 caravans.

Meticulous attention is necessary to ensure the safety of this small private water supply.

DISTRIBUTION OF PIPED WATER SUPPLIES—DOMESTIC PROPERTIES CONNECTED TO THE MAIN

	Properties				Population 1961 Census
	1966	1965	1964	1963	
<i>Eastbourne Waterworks Company</i>					
Ashburnham	68	68	67	65	312
Battle	1,794	1,763	1,709	1,664	4,517
Beckley	266	260	254	242	931
Bodiam	129	129	129	129	404
Brede—see also (a) below ...	4	4	4	4	1,011 (a)
Brightling	72	70	69	66	373
Burwash	681	679	670	646	1,998
Catsfield	210	209	205	205	710
Crowhurst	238	238	229	224	639
Dallington	93	91	90	84	288
Etchingham	245	242	241	238	674
Ewhurst	235	225	220	210	799
Hurst Green	290	288	285	280	767
Iden	121	121	121	121	417
Mountfield	141	139	135	130	543
Northiam—see also (b) below	54	53	52	51	1,445 (b)
Peasmarsh	216	212	208	202	783
Penhurst	6	6	—	—	29
Playden	101	100	100	97	359
Rye Foreign	66	65	64	61	419
Salehurst	662	656	644	618	1,777
Sedlescombe—see also (c) below	328	317	289	280	991 (c)
Ticehurst	977	965	928	917	2,840
Whatlington	98	97	97	95	333
<i>Hastings Corporation</i>					
Brede—see also (a) above	444	408	389	363	1,011 (a)
Camber	255	252	249	251	432
East Guldeford	20	15	15	15	90
Guestling*	1,326	1,234	1,173	1,016	2,562
Icklesham†	1,008	976	930	876	1,974
Udimore	111	108	106	102	393
Westfield	677	646	623	578	1,779
Sedlescombe—see also (c) above	7	7	—	—	991 (c)
<i>Mid-Kent Water Company</i>					
Northiam—see also (b) above	510	507	501	486	1,445 (b)
	11,453	11,144	10,796	10,316	30,560

*Including the parishes of Pett, Fairlight and that part of Guestling known as Three Oaks.

†Including Winchelsea Town, Winchelsea Beach and Rye Harbour.

There are no permanent standpipes in this District.

The main areas of development within the District are indicated by the increases in water connections.

Sampling of Public Supplies

The following table summarises the results of sampling public supplies:—

Sources	Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
<i>(a) Samples taken by the Council:</i>				
Toot Rock, Pett Level ..	Bacteriological	6	—	6
Hastings Corporation:				
Fairlight	Bacteriological	2	—	2
Guestling	Bacteriological	1	—	1
Winchelsea Beach ...	Bacteriological	3	—	3
	Chemical and Bacteriological	1	—	1
Eastbourne Waterworks Co.:				
Burwash	Bacteriological	2	—	2
Salehurst	Bacteriological	3	—	3
<i>(b) Reports received from Statutory Undertakings:</i>				
Eastbourne Waterworks Co.:				
Powdermill Lane, Battle ...	Bacteriological	30	—	30
	Chemical and Bacteriological	2	—	2
Telham Reservoir, Battle...	Bacteriological	1	—	1
Burwash	Bacteriological	22	—	22
	Chemical and Bacteriological	1	—	1
Sedlescombe	Bacteriological	30	—	30
	Chemical and Bacteriological	2	—	2
Hastings Corporation:				
Fairlight	Bacteriological	41	—	41
Fairlight (Warren Service Reservoir)	Bacteriological	4	—	4

WATER SAMPLES TAKEN FROM NEW AND SUSPECT SOURCES

Parishes	Wells		Springs	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Ashburnham	1	1	1	—
Beckley	2	4	1	—
Burwash	—	—	1	—
Dallington	1	1	—	—
Guestling	1	1	—	—
Icklesham	2	—	—	—
Northiam	1	1	—	—
Peasmarsh	1	2	—	—
Pett	—	2	—	2
Playden	—	—	1	—
Salehurst	1	—	1	—
Whatlington	1	—	—	—

Advice is given to consumers in all cases of unsatisfactory water supplies.

DUNGENESS NUCLEAR POWER STATION, ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

Reports were received at regular intervals covering the period from April, 1965 to December, 1966.

The following comments were extracted:—

- (1) Radioactivity in fish and gamma radiation on the beach remain at levels which are not significantly different from those found at comparable sites remote from nuclear power stations.
- (2) The levels of strontium 90 in the milk sampled in the two zones were all substantially the same as those which might have been expected in comparable parts of the country where there are no nuclear power stations.
- (3) The departments responsible for controlling discharges of radioactive waste and direct radiation from the station considered that the positions shown in these reports were satisfactory.

SEWERAGE

BATTLE (SEWERING OF OUTLYING PARTS OF THE PARISH AND RECONSTRUCTION OF BATTLE TOWN SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS)

Scheme completed in July, 1966.

BECKLEY

Scheme completed before the end of the year.

CAMBER (EXTENSION)

Approved in principle by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

ETCHINGHAM AND HURST GREEN

Contractors commenced work in July, 1966. Progress on treatment works impeded by bad weather but otherwise satisfactory.

GUESTLING AND WEST PETT

Local Ministerial inquiry into this Scheme on 15th November, 1966. Result awaited.

ICKLESHAM (EXTENSION—TREATMENT WORKS AND PARSONAGE LANE)

Approved by Minister and tenders invited.

SALEHURST (ROBERTSBRIDGE)

Council's Consultants are preparing a comprehensive sewerage scheme to cover the next 30 years.

SEDLSCOMBE

In October, 1966, the Ministry approved a proposal to sewer East View Terrace and tenders were invited.

TICEHURST (EXTENSION—SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS)

No progress.

TICEHURST—FLIMWELL

The Ministry gave approval for the construction of a sewer to Sunnybank Cottages, Flimwell, and adjoining properties. Tenders were invited.

WESTFIELD

Tenders received in respect of trial boreholes, November, 1966.

WINCHELSEA BEACH

Scheme approved in principle, April, 1966.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

NUMBER OF LOADS REMOVED

	Private Properties				Local Authority				Total			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
January ..	74	194	152	181	9	5	1	4	83	199	153	185
February ..	111	197	186	244	7	4	6	4	118	201	192	248
March ..	210	202	239	288	26	10	3	4	236	212	242	292
April ..	254	279	259	233	20	9	17	18	274	288	276	251
May ..	286	292	275	284	22	17	17	19	308	309	292	303
June ..	204	348	235	297	21	7	12	31	325	355	247	328
July ..	307	268	248	252	26	13	21	15	333	281	269	267
August ..	242	252	270	276	43	29	25	24	285	281	295	300
September ..	246	277	268	302	16	30	30	11	262	307	298	313
October ..	179	170	198	260	9	25	11	6	188	195	209	266
November ..	218	155	218	209	7	13	13	6	225	168	231	215
December ..	151	154	263	194	9	5	6	2	160	159	269	196
Totals ..	2,582	2,788	2,811	3,020	215	167	162	144	2,797	2,945	2,973	3,164

CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

Despite the provision of main sewerage schemes in the majority of parishes the demand for this service continues to increase.

There are many areas in parishes partially sewered where it would be uneconomic to continue the main drainage system. However, most of the dwellings in these areas have been provided with main water thus enabling baths, flush lavatories and hot water systems to be installed. These necessary public health amenities have resulted in more frequent demands for cesspool emptying, apart from the fact that owners and neighbours are becoming less tolerant of accepting the fouling of gardens and ditches from overflowing cesspools.

The cost of regular emptying could be in the region of 3s. per day for an average household. One wonders whether those who embark on new development in remote unsewered areas realise that they will have to face this continuing expense.

The Council's fleet of cesspool vehicles consists of two Dennis 1,000 gallon and one Dennis 750 gallon emptiers (the latter is a stand-by) with a labour force of four men.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The Council commissioned a Works Study of this service to be carried out by the Organisation and Methods team of the East Sussex County Council early in 1966.

Plans to introduce a weekly collection in the parishes of Battle, Sedlescombe, Westfield, Northiam and Salehurst were approved including a bonus incentive scheme.

The Council's fleet of refuse vehicles consists of two Shelvoke and Drewry fore-and-aft tippers, one Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic, one Dennis Paxit, three Dennis side-loaders, one J.C.B. mechanical shovel.

Two Shelvoke and Drewry fore-and-aft tippers are on order for delivery early in 1967.

The labour force, including the foreman, the driver of the J.C.B. mechanical shovel, and salvage depot attendant consists of 24 men.

Special collections of large household refuse are arranged at the request of householders. Facilities are available to take builders' waste and trade refuse at the refuse tips.

Salvage

The results of the year's collection are summarised below:—

<i>Materials</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Qr.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d</i>
Mixed Wastepaper	..	246	13	0	0	2,154	8	0
Rags	.. ..	12	0	0	0	323	1	7
Ferrous metal	..	5	13	1	20	45	9	7
Non-ferrous metals	..	4	3	3	9	524	1	0
		268	10	1	1	£3,047	0	2

LITTER ACT, 1958

100 litter bins on the coastal strip from Pett Level to Camber and 15 street bins in Camber were sited at focal points.

Beach wardens were employed to pick up litter and a full-time driver with a van visited each bin at least every two days with special attention at Bank Holidays.

This comprehensive scheme for litter clearance from the coastal areas continued from May till October, 1966.

The provision of all these litter bins is without doubt helpful in keeping these areas cleaner. There are still too many people who persist in the unpleasant and anti-social practice of throwing their discards wherever and whenever they feel so inclined, apparently making no attempt to use the bins. This rubbish is picked up by hand in order to preserve the amenities.

Main Highways

The East Sussex County Council as Highway Authority provided approximately 25 litter bins on laybys on trunk roads in Battle Rural District.

Bin clearance was incorporated in this Authority's refuse collection scheme.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES IN BATTLE RURAL DISTRICT

Public conveniences with wash-basins are provided by the Council at:

The Abbey Green, Battle,
Camber, East,
Camber, Central,
Camber, West,
Hurst Green
Pett Level,
Winchelsea Beach.

By arrangement with the brewers, the Council contribute to the cost of the public conveniences at the New Inn, Winchelsea Town.

A purpose-built mobile Public Convenience including washbasins, for both sexes, was purchased early in 1966.

This convenience was installed in the grounds of Battle Abbey with temporary connections to main water and sewerage systems from 1st to 6th August, during the 1066—1966 commemorations. Subsequently installed on the Council's free car park adjoining the Market Place in Battle Town with connections to the main water and sewerage systems.

The East Sussex County Council granted permission under Town Planning until 19th May, 1973.

RENT ACT, 1957

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	.. Nil
Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates	.. Nil

HOUSING

The following information is in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health:

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year

(i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	.. .. . 456
(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	.. 1,130
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and 1932	.. .. . 133
(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	.. 360

(iii)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	27
(iv)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	71

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	130
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

(A) *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:*

(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
	(a) By owners	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(iii)	Number of dwelling-houses acquired and subsequently rendered fit by the Local Authority	Nil

(B) *Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:*

(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices (by Local Authority)	Nil
(iii)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices (by owners)	Nil

(C) *Proceedings under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:*

(i)	Number of Representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation	28
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(iii)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(iv)	Number of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of Undertakings accepted from owners	15

(v) Number of dwelling-houses demolished which were the subject of Undertakings	2
(vi) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertakings were accepted from owners which have since been made fit	7
(D) <i>Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:</i> ..	Nil
(E) <i>Proceedings under Section 24 of the Housing Act, 1957...</i>	Nil

HOUSING

The Housing Act, 1964, Improvement Grants

Discretionary Grants are given at the discretion of the local council whereby up to half the estimated cost of a wide range of improvements may be paid, subject to a maximum grant of £400. Grants of up to £500 are payable for converting houses of three or more storeys into self-contained flats.

Discretionary Grants

Applications received	70
Applications withdrawn	1
Applications refused (unsuitable properties)	2
Application in abeyance	1
Properties approved for grant	66

Analysis of the 66 approved properties:—

Owner/occupier	25
Dwellings for agricultural workers	10
Occupied by statutory tenants or vacant and intended for letting	31

Percentage ratio of Grants for the past 6 years				
			Owner/occupied	Tenanted properties
1961	...	...	51	49
1962	...	...	42	58
1963	...	...	50	50
1964	...	...	45.6	54.4
1965	...	...	33.3	66.6
1966	...	...	37.8	62.2

Total amount of Discretionary grants approved in 1966	£21,867	os.	3d.
Average grant per dwelling (66 dwellings) ..	£331	6s.	5d.
Number of applications approved and completed in 1966 ..	22		
Number of applications approved in previous years and completed in 1966	30		

Standard Grants

Applications received	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Applications withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Properties approved for grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Total amount of Standard Grants approved in 1966	£5,488 16s. 4d.						

Standard Grants enable house owners and certain leaseholders to obtain grants, *as a right*, if the necessary conditions apply, of up to £155 to provide five basic amenities of bath or shower in a bathroom (or an addition or by the conversion of an outbuilding), a wash-hand basin, a water closet (with septic tank drainage if no sewer is available), hot and cold water supply (bringing a piped water supply into a house for the first time,) and a satisfactory food store.

The additional items in parentheses were introduced under the Housing Act, 1964, and may increase a standard grant up to a maximum of £350.

During 1966, 38 properties were provided with the following amenities at a total cost of £5,513 18s. 5d.:—

Baths or showers in bathrooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Wash-hand basins	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Hot water systems	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Food stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Properties where advantage taken of increased grant	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

It will be appreciated that the total amount of grants paid in the current year must, of necessity, relate partly to grants made in previous years, the works having been completed in the year 1966.

HOUSING PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

1939	..	..	..	..	..	433
1947	..	..	..	..	..	540
1957	..	..	..	..	..	1,326
1962	..	..	..	..	..	1,404
1965	..	..	..	..	..	1,430
1966	..	..	..	..	..	1,468

Number of Council owned dwellings occupied at 31st December, 1966: 1,458

66 families were rehoused during 1966 (estimated number of persons 198)

809 applicants were on the Register on 31st December, 1966.

The Council controls 82 housing estates, varying from 2 dwellings to 97.

All Council dwellings have main water supplies.

Rent Rebate Scheme

<i>Year</i>	<i>Approximate amount of rebate</i>		
1963	£717		
1964	£753		
1965	£630		
1966	£1,546		

No rebates are granted to recipients of National Assistance.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

The Council has provided housing for the elderly in the form of two blocks of self-contained flats at Battle and Sedlescombe, with 18 and 14 units respectively.

A third block, being built in Ticehurst on similar lines, will provide 18 units of accommodation.

Burwash District Housing Association for the Elderly Limited

This self-supporting voluntary organisation purchased and converted two semi-detached houses into two double and two single self-contained flats heated by electric off-peak storage heaters, with constant hot water and other conveniences.

The money was obtained by voluntary donations and the help of a grant and mortgage from Battle Rural District Council.

The Association is to be congratulated on its initiative.

NEW DWELLINGS

New dwellings erected during 1966

Analysis

(a) By the Council—Brede..	20	{ 8 dwellings with 1 bedroom	
		{ 8 dwellings with 2 bedrooms	
		{ 4 dwellings with 3 bedrooms	
Ticehurst	18	{ 17 dwellings with 1 bedroom	
		{ 1 dwelling with 2 bedrooms	
(b) By private enterprise ..	219	{ 91 dwellings with 2 bedrooms	
		{ 118 dwellings with 3 bedrooms	
		{ 10 dwellings with 4 or more	
		{ bedrooms	

Dwellings in course of erection, 31st December, 1966

(a) By the Council	175	{ Battle 56	
		{ Burwash 14	
		{ Ticehurst 51	
		{ Westfield 48	
		{ Whatlington 6	
(b) By private enterprise ..	133		

				PRIVATE ENTERPRISE		LOCAL AUTHORITY
				New dwellings	Conversions	NEW DWELLINGS
1957	..	..	..	61	7	52
1958	..	..	..	88	8	0
1959	..	..	..	111	0	18
1960	..	..	..	144	0	18
1961	..	..	..	160	34	22
1962	..	..	..	199	19	10
1963	..	..	..	203	5	18
1964	..	..	..	253	15	23
1965	..	..	..	278	26	10
1966	...	...	...	219	15	38

LICENSED CARAVAN SITES

<i>Sites</i>	<i>Number of Caravans</i>
Crowhurst Park, Battle	300
Silver Sands Caravan Park, Camber	350
Frenchmans Beach, Rye Harbour	315
Rye Bay Caravan Park, Winchelsea Beach ..	268
Winchelsea Sands Caravan Park, Winchelsea Beach ..	300
Beauport Caravan Park, Battle	350
Coghurst Caravan Park, Guestling	300
Camber Caravan Park & Tourist Court, Camber ..	250
Lordine Court Caravan Park, Ewhurst	150
Beach Caravan Park, Pett Level	30
White Lodge Caravan Park, Winchelsea Beach ..	45
Devonia Caravan Park, Iden	20
The Cock Inn, Peasmarch	20
Winchelsea Beach Caravan Park, Winchelsea Beach ..	50
Windmill Caravan Site, Winchelsea Beach ..	45
Ferryfields Caravans, Winchelsea	45
Victoria Way, Winchelsea Beach	6
Waterbridge Place, Winchelsea Beach	20
Links Caravan Site, Camber	6
Carters Farm, Pett	50
Land rear The Rother Valley Hotel, Northiam ..	12
Dogs Hill Road, Winchelsea Beach	12
Whitegates, Westfield	6
Stonepit Wood, London Road, Battle	5
Total	<u>2,955</u>

The issue of a site licence is conditional on planning consent having been obtained.

Occupation is restricted to the period 1st March—31st October.

Amenities provided are based on Model Standards, 1960, recommended by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and subject to variation at the Council's discretion.

VISITS OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS—COMPARATIVE

TABLE FOR YEARS 1956, 1962, 1963, 1964 1965, and 1966

	1956	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Drainage and sewage disposal	1,294	2,260	2,261	1,920	1,682	1,560
Water supplies	503	191	374	177	230	277
Milk and dairies	77	26	36	17	29	49
Building inspections	1,416	3,309	3,632	3,233	3,279	3,800
Hop-pickers' dwellings	51	10	12	—	8	—
Infectious diseases ...	155	42	51	42	65	66
Food premises	175	244	533	624	462	382
Housing and Public Health Acts	558	446	518	559	548	465
Improvement Grants	611	872	911	653	779	665
Moveable dwellings ...	36	39	95	35	73	44
Nuisances	184	315	275	326	489	509
Factories and work-shops	12	16	21	5	10	8
Schools	9	—	10	16	—	—
Slaughterhouses	588	421	424	338	121	65
Public cleansing	82	105	151	24	51	44
Miscellaneous	397	560	509	549	716	836
Petroleum Regulations	—	136	185	110	189	120
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963	—	—	8	19	11	17
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	—	—	—	127	129	110
Totals	6,148	8,992	10,006	8,774	8,871	9,017

Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936

139 premises in Battle Rural District were licensed to store petroleum spirit necessitating 120 visits by the Public Health Inspectors.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act made provision for the health, welfare and safety of persons employed in offices, shops and certain railway premises.

At the end of 1966 the numbers of premises registered under this Act were:—

Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Retail shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
Warehouses, wholesale shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Fuel storage depots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

All animal boarding establishments for dogs and cats must be licensed by the local authority. Special conditions may be specified by the local authority to ensure that the accommodation is suitable and that the animals will be adequately cared for in relation to food, drink, spread of disease, fire precautions and supervision.

A register of animals must be maintained by the licensee and be open to inspection.

In 1966, 13 premises were licensed to board a total of 211 dogs and 133 cats. This necessitated 17 visits by the Public Health Inspectors.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Eight inspections under the Factories Act, 1961, were made during 1966. There were two outworkers under Section 110(1)(c). Conditions were satisfactory.

INDUSTRIES

The numbers engaged in the main industries located in the District are given in the table below.

	At 31st December, 1966			At 31st December 1965 Total
	Male	Female	Total	
Bakeries	74	16	90	84
Beach works	34	—	34	37
Building works	498	21	519	567
Bus and Coach Operators.. .. .	23	6	29	29
Cattle market	7	2	9	7
Cattle Breeding Station	43	11	54	27
Coal merchants	12	4	16	23
Concrete works	110	13	123	131
Egg packing station	8	1	9	30
Engineering works	558	117	675	604
Entertainments	3	1	4	4
Fencing contractors	39	5	44	41
Flour mills	79	19	98	97
Frozen food producer	—	13	13	12
Fruit and vegetable wholesaler	6	2	8	8
Gypsum mines	409	18	427	461
Hop gardens (permanent staff—Guinness's)	100	20	120	122
Hotels and motel	13	30	43	33
Jam factory.. .. .	14	20	34	96
Joinery works	23	1	24	28
Laundries	16	54	70	73
Oil distilling	2	—	2	3
Oil refining	16	—	16	17
Plastics factory	1	7	8	10
Printing works	8	3	11	14
Sawmills	135	13	148	152
Sports goods manufacturers	35	15	50	50
Sports ground contractors	60	9	69	45
Wooden toy manufacturers	8	16	24	29

Mass Miniature Radiography in Industry

A completely mobile, self-contained Mass X-ray Unit is available to visit any premises employing 100 persons or more in the East Sussex area. The only facility required is a parking site for two vehicles.

Over 100 people can be given free chest X-ray examinations in a period of one hour and, as there is no undressing, both men and women are X-rayed at the same session. Arrangements can be made either by telephone to Brighton 66017 or by letter to the Director, East Sussex Mass Radiography Unit, 26 Ditchling Road, Brighton, 7.

It is emphasised that the Mass X-ray Service is free and that no information is disclosed without the patient's consent.

HOP PICKING

Hop-picking machines owned by Messrs. Guinness Hop Farms Ltd. were manned by 130 members of Concordia (an international students' organisation) and 26 families accommodated in two camps at Ewhurst having water closets, showers and electric lighting.

All machine sheds and oasthouses now have water closets and washbasins following the completion in 1966 of a new toilet block at Udiam (Bodiam).

The seasonal medical services provided by Messrs. Guinness Hop Farms Ltd., include a local General Practitioner holding surgeries three times a week, and a trained first aid nursing auxilliary on call 24 hours a day.

All Guinness's hop gardens are provided with toilet and water facilities at strategic points.

Hop-pickers' Huts in Battle Rural District in 1966

Bodiam and Ewhurst (Messrs. Guinness Hop Farms Ltd.) ..	37
Udimore	23

Huts and toilet facilities provided by all growers conform to Byelaw standards.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Council employs one rat catcher who is trained to use modern methods as approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, he is experienced and efficient.

Preventive action is effected by routine maintenance of permanent baiting points at refuse tips, public sewers, sewage works and other vulnerable premises or areas. (At the end of 1966 a contract was arranged with a private firm for treating public sewers throughout the Rural District).

Many farms have contracts with private firms for pest control, otherwise one man could not cope satisfactorily with this large rural area.

The following table summarises the results of the operator's work during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1966:—

	Type of property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in the district	12,341	1,700 (approx.)
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ...	626	4
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	534	3
(ii) Mice	45	1
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	309	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	73	—
(ii) Mice	2	—

No sewers were infested by rats during the year.

METEOROLOGY

RAINFALL FIGURES TAKEN AT BATTLE WATERWORKS

	Number of days on which rain fell	Longest period of drought	Periods of drought
1960 ..	130	None recorded	None recorded
1961 ..	146	20 days	2nd-19th March & 9th-28th May
1962 ..	149	20 days	4th-23rd Oct. inclusive
1963 ..	166	13 days	6th-18th January inclusive
1964 ..	146	16 days	19th Sept.-4th Oct. inclusive
1965 ..	185	None recorded	None recorded
1966 ..	196	None recorded	None recorded

The definition of Drought is 15 days without rain.

Comparison with previous years is given in the following table:

<i>Year</i>	..	..	..	..	<i>Total rainfall</i>
1956	..	..	..	..	30.0 inches
1957	..	..	..	..	32.5 inches
1958	..	..	..	..	38.1 inches
1959	..	..	..	..	31.0 inches
1960	..	..	..	..	42.9 inches
1961	..	..	..	..	27.2 inches
1962	..	..	..	..	27.9 inches
1963	..	..	..	..	34.5 inches
1964	..	..	..	..	29.2 inches
1965	..	..	..	..	36.9 inches
1966	..	..	..	..	39.1 inches

TEMPERATURE

	Highest recorded temperature		Lowest recorded temperature	
	Degrees	Dates	Degrees	Dates
1960 ..	83 f	19th June	12 f	14th Jan.
1961 ..	91	2nd July	19	25th Dec.
1962 ..	84	19th Aug.	18	4th Dec.
1963 ..	87	22nd July	6	22nd Jan.
1964 ..	89	27th Aug.	12	28th Dec.
1965 ..	82	13th June	16	2nd March
1966 ..	84	{ 10th June 15th June	10	18th Jan.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES	NO. ON REGISTER	INSPCTIONS	NOTICES	OCCUPIERS PROSECUTED
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	72	8	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	—	—	—
TOTALS	93	8	—	—

Cases in which defects were found

PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND				NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH PROSECUTIONS WERE INSTITUTED
	FOUND	REMEDIED	REFERRED		
			TO H.M. INSPECTOR	BY H. M. INSPECTOR	
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	—	—

(Outwork Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel:						
Making, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—

